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# Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

No. 15,977. 第七百九十五萬一第一日十二月五元年號 HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JULY 7TH, 1909. 三月號 號七月七九年九月一英港香 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

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for debt. What His EXCELLENCE wants is that the debts incurred by foreign merchants shall be secured instead by a document of guarantee, or promissory note in which the properties pledged shall be specified, and the document duly registered at the Registration Bureau. The Treaties impose on the Chinese authorities the obligation to do their utmost to effect the arrest of absconding debtors and enforce the recovery of debts, and the new regulation which the Viceroy put into force before approval had been obtained from the Central Government designed to protect China's sovereign rights beyond the limits of the Foreign Concessions, lent sanction to the validity of the assignments and would conceivably facilitate the recovery of such debts by the Chinese authorities. The distinction between documentary guarantees given under such conditions and a deed of mortgage seems somewhat subtle, but the intention presumably is to make it clear to the foreign creditor that he cannot foreclose except through the usual Chinese official channels. The only provision in the Treaties which appears to have any bearing on the question is that at the ports opened to foreign trade, foreign subjects shall be allowed to carry on their mercantile pursuits without molestation or restraint, and that they shall enjoy certain specified privileges and advantages including the buying or renting of houses, and leasing land at the open ports. What the French Minister's contention is we cannot quite make out, unless it is that this provision in the Treaty covers a right conferred on the Chinese wherever foreigners are permitted to trade to give a mortgage on land or house property to a foreign subject as security for the debts he incurs in his business relations with the foreigner; but the Wai-wu-pu says that the Treaties do not permit this. What then is gained by the French Minister's protest against the new regulation? The Wai-wu-pu's objection to the regulation is that it gives to foreigners valuable privileges that they do not possess under the Treaties, for the regulation would enable foreigners "to take up mortgages of household properties all over the interior of China." As the Treaties allow foreign subjects to travel for purposes of trade to all parts of the interior under passports, it is conceivable that in the ordinary course of business, properties have been pledged to the trader as security for debt, and unless the Treaties sanction such assignments outside the Treaty Port limits, it would appear to be clearly to the advantage of the trader to have such security as the regulation to have such security as the Viceroy's regulation was designed to confer upon him.

**NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.**  
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HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VŒUX ROAD C  
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, EC**The Daily Press.**

HONGKONG, JULY 7TH 1909.

We do not know what are the special circumstances which caused H. E. the Viceroy of Canton to issue new regulations governing the mortgaging of Chinese property to foreign subjects, referred to in the interesting despatch from the Wai-wu-pu, of which our Canton correspondent sends us a translation. This despatch orders the cancellation of the regulations made by the Viceroy, the Wai-wu-pu having (most agreeably apparently) been moved to this action by the French Minister in Peking, who is stated to have pointed out to the Chinese Foreign Office that the matter is one which is already governed by Treaty provisions. When the Viceroy of Canton in February last gave his instructions on the subject to the Provincial Treasurer he commenced his despatch with a statement to the effect that the Treaties made between China and the Foreign Powers contained no word whatever with respect to the mortgaging of land and houses to foreigners by Chinese subjects. Nor can we discover in either of the published Treaties any specific reference to the matter, and it is not a little surprising that the Wai-wu-pu's despatch omits to inform the Viceroy in what particular Treaty and in which article the provisions are to be found. As it is all Chinese despatches there is so much writing around the subject that the main point is obscured. We understand the position to be this: that the Viceroy objects to land or houses being pledged to foreigners by deed of mortgage, and he objects also to the title deeds of the property being handed over to foreigners as security

A case was called on before Mr. F. A. Hazeland at the Magistracy yesterday in which a native was charged with assaulting another and throwing him into the harbour. Mr. J. H. Gardiner represented the defendant. The hearing was adjourned.

Mr. J. S. Dobie, the Hongkong Agent of the Chinese Engineering and Mining Co., Ltd., informs us that the total output of the Company's three mines for the week ending 19th June amounted to 31,744.64 tons and the sales during the period to 12,697.59 tons.

It is announced that the marriage arranged between Mr. Ronald F. Easterbrook and Mrs. E. W. Little, widow of the late Mr. E. W. Little, of Shanghai, China, will take place quietly on Sunday, July 18, at the Parish Church, Bisham, Berks.

A branch of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank has been opened at Canton under the charge of Mr. R. R. Hynd as agent.

As the steamer *Laisang* was entering the harbour yesterday a quarrel arose between two Chinese passengers who are alleged to have been gambling, the upshot being that one attacked the other with a knife. The man attacked was seriously injured, and immediately removed to hospital. His assailant was arrested, charged before Mr. F. A. Hazeland at the Magistracy yesterday with cutting and wounding, and remanded.

Two natives appeared before Mr. F. A. Hazeland at the Magistracy yesterday on a charge of burgling the "boys" quarters at Messrs. Siemens and Co., and stealing \$84 worth of goods. The first defendant was arrested while endeavouring to pawn a watch, and on his information the second man was arrested. After hearing the evidence his Worship discharged the latter, but sentenced the first man to six weeks' hard labour and six hours' stocks.

A good deal of trouble is again being caused to Tianjin by the circulation of notes, generally of one and five dollar values, by small native banks or change shops. The notes have not even a proper address of the bank upon them, and naturally the banks issuing them have not enough cash reserves to cash their issue if presented at any one time. So long as the bills can be kept in circulation so good, but when it comes to getting hard cash for them it becomes quite a different affair. This unauthorised and practically swindling issue of these native notes, if not stopped in time, will assuredly lead to grave trouble and riots.

**LOCAL SPORT.**

## WATER POLO SHIELD COMPETITION.

BUFFS v. 87TH CO., R.G.A.

These teams met at the V.R.C. enclosure last night, when the Buffs scored an easy win from the Artillerymen. The players were:

Buffs: Barrand, Burke and McMahon; Cloke, Smith, Stiff and Vineo.

Artillery: Peasley, Old and Langcroft; Harris, Birch, Cooper and Conolly.

Early in the game the Buffs showed their superiority, maintaining a continuous bombardment on the R.A. goal during the first half. Beasley was kept hard at it from the sound of the whistle until the end of the half, but received little assistance from his comrades, who appeared to be sorely nonplussed by the Buff tactics. When the whistle called the players to a halt for a time the score stood,

Buff, 3 goals; R.G.A., nil.

Play in the second moiety was a repetition of that which prevailed in the first; the buffs continuing the struggle in Artillery water, and giving the smart R.A. keeper as much work as before. He proved equal to the occasion, however, and many were the attempts which he skilfully foiled. Only one ball found the net during the half, and this was a goal from a shot taken before the Buffs' net. The man who made the attempt scored, but the goal was not allowed.

Final: Buffs, 4 goals; R.G.A., 87th Co., nil.

**OTHER MATCHES.**

To-day, at 6 p.m. at the V.R.C., the Corinthians meet the Boys Own Club, and to-morrow at the same hour the 88th Co. R.G.A. meet the V.R.C.

**THE KOWLOON RAILWAY.**

**QUESTIONS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.**

In the House of Commons last month, Mr. Ginnell (West Meath, N. Ire.) asked the Under-Secretary for the Colonies whether he would inform the House of the reason why the construction of the Kowloon Railway at Hongkong, laid out by a competent engineer, the length being about 22 miles, and the final estimate of cost some £200,000, was not let by public tender to any of the responsible contracting firms willing to construct it for that sum within a specified time, but was being carried on departmentally, with no time limit, at a cost now estimated at over £1,000,000; why the principle of public tender, enforced by the Government Departments, was departed from by the Colonial Office in respect of engineering works in the Colonies; and whether, seeing that the payment to Crown Agents of a percentage on the amount such works cost gave them an interest in increasing that amount, and the control of such works gave them extensive patronage in the Colonies and unlimited discretion in the placing of orders for manufactured materials, also without any test by public tender, he would say when the Colonial Office would, like other public departments, abandon nomination and patronage and adopt public tender in the Colonies as in this country.

Colonel Seely—The decision to construct this line departmentally was taken on the advice of the consulting engineers after full consideration of the circumstances. The increase in the estimated cost, to which my hon. friend refers, is due partly to unexpected difficulties in construction, and partly to extensions of the original design. The question whether such works shall be constructed departmentally or otherwise is decided in each case on its merits, and I may mention that more than one important work in the Crown Colonies is now being executed by contractors as the result of competitive tenders. The Crown Agents are not paid by percentage, but receive fixed salaries. The colony does not pay them a percentage on the amount of the work in question, and the Crown Agents have neither the control of the work nor any patronage in the colony in connection therewith.

Colonel Seely, in answer to Mr. Rees, in the House of Commons last month said:—The Secretary of State has had under his consideration the arrangements submitted to him by the Crown Agents for the Colonies for giving effect to the recommendations of the Committee appointed to inquire into the organization of their office, and it is proposed that the new arrangements should come into force generally on July 1.

## TELEGRAMS.

[Protected by the Telegraphic Message  
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## THE STRIKE AT HAWAII.

TOKYO, July 6th.

A consular report from Hawaii states that neither the employers there nor the Japanese strikers are willing to yield, and that there is no prospect of an end to the trouble.

[REUTER'S SERVICE TO THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"]

## A YOKOHAMA LOAN.

LONDON, July 6th.

The City of Yokohama 5 per cent. Loan of £716,500 sterling has been issued at £98.

## NAVAL MANOEUVRES.

LONDON, July 6th.

As a result of a smart ruse in the Naval Manoeuvres a successful junction was effected by the hostile fleets which were stationed at the outset in the North Sea and at Oban to face much stronger fleets at Berehaven and Kirkwall.

## THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE MURDERS.

LONDON, July 6th.

At the inquest into the circumstances attending the deaths of Lt.-Col. Sir Curzon Wyllie and Dr. Lalcaud a verdict of "Wilful Murder" was returned.

The murderer was not present at the inquest.

PROPOSED CEMETERY FOR BUDDHISTS.

The following letter from Government relative to the question of opening a cemetery for Buddhists was read:

## SANITARY BOARD.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held yesterday at the Board Room. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe presided, and there were present Hon. Mr. A. W. Brewin (Registrar-General), Mr. A. Shelton Hooper, Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewett, Mr. Lan Chu Pak, Mr. Ho Kom Tong, Dr. F. Clark (Medical Officer of Health), Dr. Pease (Assistant Medical Officer of Health), and Mr. W. Bowen Bowlands (Secretary).

WELCOMING THE NEW PRESIDENT.

Hon. Mr. HEWETT—Mr. President, before we proceed to the regular business this afternoon I hope you will allow me to congratulate you upon your appointment, and also welcome you most sincerely on behalf of the unofficials as our new president. You will understand that in the past unofficial members have been constrained on occasion to criticise the Government, and the action of the Department, in certain matters relating to Sanitary affairs.

As the millennium is not yet, we will have to do the same again. Should occasions for criticism arise, you will of course understand that any criticisms are entirely without the purple element, and that all officials are, no more than unofficials, working for one end—the general good of the Colony. Of that I feel sure, although I am only authorised to speak for the unofficial members. (Hear, hear.)

The PRESIDENT—Gentlemen, I must thank you very much for the way you have received the remarks made by Mr. Hewett. I noticed that on the paper with the letter stating I had been appointed, there were no dissentient minutes. I may say with regard to the remarks which have just been made, that I know I can reckon upon the co-operation of members of this Board in carrying out the task which I know to be an enormous one. I am quite satisfied that any action on my part you will understand is done with the very best intentions. It may be that I will make mistakes, and I am sure that my acts in the Department will be criticised. I know I will have your co-operation, and I hope your criticism will be accompanied by advice, on which advice I shall to a great extent rely in order to make the performance of my duty successful, knowing as I do that members are not only prominent citizens of the Colony, but many of them have distinguished themselves elsewhere. I thank you very much for the kind reception to this, my inaugural meeting. (Applause.)

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
29th June, 1909.

Sir,—In reply to your letter of the 15th of last April I am directed to state for the information of the Board that H.E. the Governor has under consideration the question of opening a cemetery for Buddhists. The Director of Public Works has estimated that to prepare for this purpose an area in the Sooknpo valley capable of containing 1,000 graves would cost approximately \$12,000 and that some additional expenditure would be required for a path or road to the site. His Excellency hopes to provide for this expenditure proposed to set apart and dedicate a portion of the Colonial Cemetery for Christians and in that portion Buddhist or other non-Christian burial rites will be prohibited. As, however, the practice of their religious rites was guaranteed to all nations and creeds by the proclamation of the 1st February, 1841, and as Buddhists have at the present time no place except the Colonial Cemetery in which to bury their dead, His Excellency considers that it would be unwise to interfere with their rites in the remote part of the cemetery in which they are practised and which it is not proposed to include in the Christian cemetery.

In these circumstances His Excellency will be glad if the Board will for the present suspend action under the bylaw prohibiting the burning of joss sticks and firing of crackers in the Colonial Cemetery.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

A. M. THOMSON,  
Colonial Secretary.

Mr. HOOPER minuted—I consider that as burial grounds for Chinese Buddhists are already provided elsewhere it is only necessary to prepare an area capable of containing 500 graves and consequently at a greatly reduced estimate to that proposed. I estimate that such a cemetery as I propose will be sufficient for 20 years. The objection to the burning of joss sticks was raised by the owners of Christian graves in the same sections as the practice objected to was carried on. There is not so much objection to those if they are carried on in a remote part of the cemetery.

Mr. LAU CHU PAK—The operation of the bylaw should be suspended pending the provision of a suitable site for Buddhists of any nationality.

On Mr. HEWETT—I agree with the proposal of the Government.

Mr. HOPE—I am sorry in this matter of the provision of separate burial grounds for others than those professing the Christian religion, I have to join issue with Mr. Shelton Hooper. In his minute he writes of "Chinese Buddhists." Chinese following the Buddhist faith in the Colony are greatly in the minority as compared with those who belong to the Confucian following.

Mr. FITZWILLIAMS minuted—I beg to amend Mr. Shelton Hooper's statement that eight voted for this. One member voted against it, and I know that two refrained from voting at all, one of them after asking if this was not the case in which the Medical Officer of Health had reported in an adverse manner.

Mr. HOOPER asked for the minutes to be produced seeing that he had been challenged. He had the minutes before him when he wrote this.

The PRESIDENT said he understood the minute made no mention of the matter. Dr. Fitzwilliams was unfortunately absent, but the speaker understood that he did not challenge the correctness of the minute at the time.

Mr. HOOPER—He may have erred, but I took the minutes as they were when confirmed and sent to the Government.

The PRESIDENT, while the secretary was producing the minutes, said the matter referred to an application by Messrs. Palmer and Turner for permission to erect an iron staircase at 98,

Queen's Road Central. This application in the first place was referred to the building authority and refused. Then it was brought before the Board again and agreed at a meeting held on the 8th June to recommend the Governor-in-Council to grant the application. Then it went up for approval of the Governor-in-Council but was refused.

The SECRETARY produced the minutes, showing that six voted for the motion and three against it, while the Vice-President did not vote.

Mr. HOOPER—I would like you, sir, to state from the chair that I was absolutely correct according to the official records.

The PRESIDENT—I understand that what happened was that some heads went up and some did not. It is rather difficult for the Secretary always to be able to see. Perhaps we might be a little more particular in the future in recording votes. As the minutes stand Mr. Hooper is correct.

Hon. Mr. HEWETT—Not exactly, sir. No doubt Mr. Hooper was correct, but it may be from those minutes that some person did not vote.

Mr. HOOPER—Quite recently we have had on minutes "Mr. So and So did not vote."

The MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH—That is only when you ask for it.

Mr. HOOPER—I don't want to waste the time of the Board on the question of votes, but having been challenged I simply want to point out that I got my information from the official record, as I wished to be correct.

The matter then dropped.

#### SHAKUIWAN SCATTERING.

Complaints against the Shakuiwan scavenging contractor were submitted. It was stated that nullahs, sewer traps and gullies were not properly cleaned and rubbish had not been collected for months.

Hon. Mr. HEWETT minuted that this was a very serious state of affairs and that the contractor should be severely dealt with.

The Secretary was requested to call the contractor before the Board, but only the subcontractor put in an appearance.

Hon. Mr. HEWETT said the Board could not deal with this man.

The PRESIDENT admitted this, but said they could fine the contractor in his absence if he did not like to appear to defend himself.

Mr. HOOPER—Has he been asked to attend?

Sanitary Inspector Collet said he had not been instructed to bring him.

The matter was postponed until next meeting, when the contractor will be called upon to attend in person.

#### ASIATICS ON BRITISH SHIPS.

##### ENFORCEMENT OF LANGUAGE TEST.

One of the most important clauses of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1906, is that which imposes a language test on all seamen, British subjects excepted, before they are engaged in the United Kingdom or at any port on the Continent between the Elbe and Brest, the object being to ensure a knowledge of English sufficient to understand ordinary commands. The regulation is the result of a recommendation made by the Committee on the Mercantile Marine, which reported on the subject in 1903, but its enforcement has not been uniformly successful, as many Chinamen by declaring that their domicile is Hongkong have been able to evade the test.

As the result, however, of a minute which has been issued by the Board of Trade to the superintendents of Mercantile Marine offices, the rule will now be more stringently enforced. Each superintendent has been informed that in future no Oriental seaman or other person of apparently foreign origin will be exempted from the provision of the Act unless he can produce a certificate of birth, a certificate of naturalisation, or some other authenticated official document showing that he is a British subject or the inhabitant of a British Protectorate. Arrangements have been made by the Straits Settlements Government for the issue by the Protector of Chinese in Singapore and Penang of certificates to Asiatic seamen who are British subjects, and before accepting it the Mercantile Marine superintendent must satisfy himself that the descriptive particulars agree with those of the seaman providing it. A statutory declaration or the entry of place of birth in a discharge book is in no case to be accepted as satisfactory evidence of nationality. These instructions do not, of course, apply to Lascars, and so far as the engagement of cooks is concerned the requirements of the Act will not be enforced.

#### WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW AND CO.

This well-known company with its extensive interest in India and the Far East, presents its annual report, the first since the flotation of the business last year. The profits given in the prospectus were, for 1906-7 and for 1907-8, upwards of £62,960. The profits shown in the report reach £1,960, so that nobody is likely to complain that the prospective estimates are not realised. There is a dividend of 8 per cent. per annum on the Ordinary, £2,000 is placed to reserve—we trust that, owing to substantial capital this question of ample reserves will be kept well to the front—£250 is placed to the employees' benefit fund, and £5,319 is carried forward. The preliminary expenses are written off. A good start!—*Far East Gazette*.

#### WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:

On the 6th at 11.55 a.m.—The barometer has fallen moderately on the N.E. coast of China owing to the depression which is moving towards N.E. over the Yellow Sea.

Pressure remains relatively low over the middle parts of the China Sea. It is still high but rising way over E. Japan and the Bonins.

Light or moderate S.E. and E. winds may be expected in the Formosa Channel and along the northern shores of the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.07 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

Hongkong & Neighbourhood(\*)

Formosa Channel. Same as No. 1.

South coast of China between

Hongkong and Lamock. Same as No. 1.

South coast of China between

Hongkong and Hainan. Same as No. 1.

(\*) S.E. and E. winds, light or moderate; showery.

#### FOREIGNERS AND MORTGAGES ON CHINESE PROPERTY.

##### A PROVINCIAL REGULATION CANCELLED.

Our Canton correspondent informs us that the Wai-Wu-Pu has instructed Viceroy Chang to withdraw the new regulations issued by His Excellency sometime ago re. Foreigners and Mortgages on Chinese Property in Canton.

The following is a literal translation of the despatch sent by the Wai-Wu-Pu to Viceroy Chang:—

"We have received your Excellency's dispatch dated 13th of the 2nd intercalary moon of the 1st year of Shun Tung (3rd April, 1909) in which it is stated that you have instructed the Provincial Judge and the Bureau for Registration of Leasehold Properties that in future when Chinese subjects borrow money from foreigners on leasehold property the proper course to adopt is to draw up a document of guarantee or promissory note with a clause specifying the leasehold properties pledged with foreigners as a guarantee for the repayment of the loan and have same registered against the property at the yamen which has jurisdiction over the yamen which has jurisdiction over the property pledged; also that mortgage deeds would be permitted in future. You state that there is a difference in the conveyance of properties required by foreign merchants in Treaty Ports and missionaries in the interior of China, properties being transferred to foreign merchants by perpetual lease and to missionaries by absolute assignment, and by virtue of these documents they have full right to enter into possession of the property. You further state that you have instructed the Provincial Judge and the Bureau for Registration of Leasehold Properties to draw up a form of guarantee (copy enclosed) and forward copies of it to all the officials in the Province of Kwangtung so that same may be printed for use, and that you have also communicated the matter to all the Foreign Consuls, requesting them to notify their respective subjects of it, etc.

This Bureau was on the point of investigating this matter when on the 23rd day of the third month we received a dispatch from the Acting French Minister stating that he had received from the French Consul at Canton copies of the new mortgage regulations issued by the Viceroy of Kwangtung and enclosed a copy of same. The Acting French Minister said that upon looking into this matter he found a proviso in the Treaty governing the mortgage of properties by Chinese subjects to foreigners. He pointed out that in matters of such grave importance there should be only one fixed law for the whole country. Viceroy of the different provinces should not be permitted to make laws as they please. If every province were to have different laws governing the mortgage of properties, matters would become so mixed up and confused that trouble would inevitably result. The Acting French Minister further remarked that as the Treaty provisions governed the mortgage of properties by Chinese subjects to foreigners, when he received the copies of the new regulations from Canton he presumed they were forwarded to him to be submitted to his Government for approval, etc.

This Bureau (Wai-wu-pu) upon perusing the Treaty regarding this subject finds that the Treaty does not permit foreigners to take up mortgages of lands, houses and leasehold properties. It is quite evident that certain restrictions ought to be adopted to guard against any corruption which might arise, although there is a distinction between advancing money on properties and purchasing properties. But the words "with power to collect the rent of the property (pledged), to pay up all interest due and owing," amount to giving full power to a person to enter into possession of the property. To substitute a document of guarantee for a mortgage deed is only giving a different name to the document; in reality it amounts to the same thing. According to the Treaty, except at Treaty Ports, foreign merchants are not allowed to establish hongs and godowns, purchase houses, and leasehold properties outside of Treaty Ports. The advancing of money on leasehold properties ought to come under the restriction of this regulation. With reference to the document of guarantee, although its terms and conditions were very minutely and carefully drawn up as explained in your despatch, you made no mention that foreign merchants are not allowed to advance monies on houses and leasehold properties outside the limits of Treaty Ports. Moreover, you have already given instructions to print these documents and have them distributed to all the prefectures and districts, so that the people may buy and use them; thus giving opportunities to foreign merchants to make use of such unlimited rights. The result would be that foreign merchants would take up mortgages of leasehold properties all over the interior of China, and we shall be blamed for relaxing the restrictions to guard against these transactions which ultimately will end in innumerable international disputes.

Now the French Minister has requested us to act in accordance with the regulations stipulated in the Treaty, and should this Bureau hereafter deem it advisable or necessary to draw up new regulations we will first consider the matter carefully, and this Bureau will draw up regulations which will be enforced in all the provinces in China.

You are instructed to withdraw the new regulations issued by you sometime ago. Besides answering the French Minister's despatch, I am communicating this to you so that Your Excellency may instruct all the officials in the province to obey the commands of this Bureau.

HOW TO BE BEAUTIFUL—Keep your complexion, Mrs. Ellen's Crème Charnante, Lait Charnant and Special Skin-Tonic and Poudre Charnant will enable you to do it. Her Specialities for the Skin are the study of a lifetime. A. S. Watson & Co. Ltd. Sole Agents.

#### SHIPPING NOTES.

The P. and O. steamer *Assaye*, 3,459 tons and drawing 22ft. 2in. passed through the Astrea Channel, Shanghai, on the 23rd ult. She was the largest vessel which had passed through since H.M.S. *Astrea* (3,460 tons and drawing 23ft.) passed through on May 10th. The *Assaye* left Woosung about 5.30 p.m. and was berthed alongside the China Merchants' Eastern wharf at 8.15 p.m. She passed up without lightering cargo or transferring mails at Woosung.

The *Toye Kisan Kaishi* declares a loss of Y.500,000 for the half year ending with June. This loss comes on the top of one of Y.800,000 for the previous half year. Though undoubtedly discouraging, such a state of affairs is not considered surprising in view of the dullness prevailing throughout the shipping world. In order to re-adjust internal affairs and enhance the Company's credit, it is proposed to increase the number of directors by two and that of auditors by one. President Asano retains his position.

The accounts of the "Shell" Transport and Trading Co. for 1908 show a credit to the profit and loss account of £710,551. Deducting management, legal and other expenses (£7,557), there remains £702,994 to be carried to the balance-sheet. From this amount preference and interim dividends have already been paid. The directors do not deem it necessary to appropriate any sum to reserve, which remains at £720,000, with £1,000 at the credit of reserve fund. There remains a balance of £322,994, from which the directors recommend a further and final dividend of 10 per cent. payable on July 5 (making 20 per cent. for the year), leaving £192,994 to be carried. Reports received from the Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Company Limited, and the Batatasche Petroleum Maatschappij justify the payment on account of this year of an interim dividend of 5 per cent. (i.e., at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum), which will also be made on July 5.

CONFLAGRATION AT SAMSHUIPO.

heavy chains. The *Minnesota* was to follow the battleship *Oregon* in the Puget Sound Navy Yard drydock. If it was found that no other damage was done, the shaft could be repaired in four or five days and the vessel leave on schedule time, June 19. The *Minnesota* completed the voyage after the mishap at the rate of about 10 knots.

**HAMBURG LETTER.**

[SPECIALLY WRITTEN FOR THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.]

JUNE 10TH, 1909.

GERMAN COLONIAL TRADE.

The statistical returns of the trade between Germany and her colonies for the year 1908 being now completed the *Reichseisenzeitung* publishes the following comparative tables of values in thousands of Marks:

Imports from

1908 1907 1906 1905 1904

Togo ... 3,695 3,432 1,773 1,839 1,647

Cameroun ... 8,522 10,513 9,428 9,023 6,477

German S. ...

W. Africa 2,367 1,232 400 209 127

German East ... 5,947 5,624 7,584 5,522 3,410

German New Guinea ... 1,104 195 275 143 14

Saunders Islands ... 1,123 1,002 663 811 892

Kinashau 110 338 176 21 38

22,778 22,334 20,299 17,574 11,048

Exports to

Togo ... 2,257 2,262 2,399 2,655 5,462

Cameroun ... 6,482 6,365 4,795 4,140 5,462

German S. ...

W. Africa 14,290 17,914 22,290 18,189 12,482

German E. ... 7,528 5,775 6,006 5,905 3,025

German New Guinea ... 1,225 665 988 714 550

Saunders Islands ... 210 261 323 260 193

Kinashau 3,499 3,443 3,911 7,863 7,569

35,498 36,684 41,682 39,697 29,281

These figures disclose a slight falling off in the total amount of trade as compared with the preceding years, for, although the imports from the colonies have continued to increase, the exports thither from this country last year were about a million Marks less than in 1907, five less than in 1906, and four less than in 1905; the latter two years, however, were those of the rebellion in S. W. Africa, during which large quantities of stores and war materials were sent out and are therefore no criterion; 1904, when the conditions were more normal, the imports from here were about six millions below those of last year, which shows a satisfactory development of trade under this head too.

The fire originated in a grocer's shop in Tai Street; and must have had a strong hold on the building before the police at the village station were summoned, for when Sergeant Angus called out his men and proceeded to the scene of the outbreak the fire was burning fiercely. Other police stations and the Central Fire Station were then notified, and in an exceptionally short time the firemen from the Central, i.e. Yamato section of the brigade and the fire fleet were on the scene and hard at work.

But their efforts were of little avail in the narrow streets in the vicinity of the fire, and the firemen were considerably hampered by the inmates of the burning buildings, many of whom it was found difficult to remove until they had recovered most of their goods and chattels. From every available point a strong pressure of water was brought to bear on the flames, but these were fed with wood which burned like tinder, with matting, blinds and other inflammable materials, and it took many hours of hard fighting, in difficult circumstances, to stay the progress of the fire.

Shortly after the Hongkong fire brigade arrived at Samshuipo, the fire was at its height, the flames throwing a lurid glow over the village and the surrounding hills, and causing the few who saw the configuration from a distance to fear that the oil tanks of the Dutch Asiatic Petroleum Co. were ablaze. Fortunately, this was not the case, otherwise there would probably have been little of Samshuipo standing to-day.

Right through the night the firemen combated the gradually extending conflagration sections of the brigade being in Ching, Fin In and Tai Streets, all of which were in flames, and it was not until nearly one o'clock in the afternoon that the fire was subjugated.

The spectator yesterday saw nothing but a heap of smouldering ruins and collapsed buildings, the streets before mentioned being piled high with debris, and the public being kept back by Indian constables on account of the danger from falling walls.

An extraordinary thing in connection with this fire, having regard to the narrowness of the streets, or rather lanes, and to the number of people who must have awakened to find the flames enveloping their rooms, is the fact that not one person is reported missing. The only victims were a number of pigs, and according to the statements of some of the firemen the smell of roast pork was as invigorating as a substantial meal.

It is not yet ascertainable, but will no doubt be considerable, as most of the ground floors of the buildings destroyed were shops, each of which carried a fair amount of stock. In addition to this, the loss of property can be placed at a large amount for most of the buildings burned have entirely collapsed. Lieutenant Beckwith, Assistant Superintendent of the Water Police, was in charge of the fire fleet, while Chief Inspector Baker and Superintendent Lane commanded the fire brigade, the individual members of which deserve great praise for their hours of strenuous labour.

**ANOTHER FIRE IN WING LOK STREET.**

While the Fire Brigade were absent at the Samshuipo fire, at about four a.m. there was another outbreak in a piece goods shop at No. 61, Wing Lok Street, the four stories of the building being gutted. The police were called out for this, and with the assistance of some Chinese firemen succeeded in saving the adjoining buildings, although they were unable to save the shop where the fire occurred. The ground floor of this shop carried a stock on which insurance to the extent of \$20,000 had been effected with the Lancashire Insurance Co. The second and third floors were unoccupied, but the fourth floor was used as a family dwelling.

#### THERE IS SKILL AND THOROUGHNESS

#### OF CONSTRUCTION

## NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed, DAILY PRESS only, and special business matter THE MANAGER.  
Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.  
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Telegraphic Address: PRESS CODES: A.B.C.  
5th Ed. Lieber.  
P.O. Box 33. Telephone No. 12.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

A BRANCH OFFICE of this Bank has been OPENED in Canton under the Charge of Mr. R. R. HYND as Agent. By Order of the Court of Directors, J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager. Hongkong, 7th July, 1909. [935]

## TO LET.

**N**O. 2, ELLIOTT CRESCENT, ROBINSON ROAD, Six Roomed House, with Outhouse, Commanding Fine View of the Harbour. Apply to— F. X. D'ALMADA & CASTRO, 33, Queen's Road Central. Hongkong, 7th July, 1909. [936]

## TO LET.

**N**O. 3, LYME MOON VILLAS, Kowloon, A Five-Roomed House, with Tennis Court. Thoroughly repaired. Rent Moderate. Apply to— X. Y. Z., Care of "Daily Press" Office. Hongkong, 7th July, 1909. [937]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

**T**HE Company's Steamship, "LAISANG," having arrived from the above Ports Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside. Carriage, impeding the discharge or remaining on board after 4 P.M. the 8th inst., will be landed at Consignee's risk and expense. No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD. General Managers. Hongkong, 6th July, 1909. [16]

GILES'S CHINESE AND ENGLISH DICTIONARY. NEW EDITION. Enlarged to 1,800 Pages, THOROUGHLY REVISED. Facsimile 1. (256 pages) will be ready for delivery in July. Price to Subscribers £3.5.0, payable on delivery of Facsimile 1. Prospectus and Specimen pages upon application. KELLY & WALSH, LTD. 363]

SUTTON'S SEEDS Special Selected Collections for this Climate. VEGETABLES AND FLOWERS IN AIR-TIGHT CASES. To be obtained from CHINA EXPRESS CO., Telephone 668, 3, Duddell Street. [50] COLD STORAGE.

**T**HE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD. have now 40,000 Cubic Feet of Cold Storage available at EAST POINT. Stores will be open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sunday excepted, to receive and deliver perishable goods. G. K. HAXTON, Manager. Hongkong 1st April, 1908. [48]

## DON'T DELAY CALLING!

**J**UST UNPACKED, a New Stock of FASHIONABLE GOODS, Comprising: Finest Dress Nots, Plain and Striped. White, Cream and Black. Latest NOVELTIES in GLOVES: Plain and Lace, Short and Long, Suede and Best Lisle, White, Cream, Black, Grey and Tan Assorted Shades.

HOOSAIN-ALI & CO., 14, Queen's Road, Central. Hongkong, 22nd June, 1909. [41]

**D**AVID CORSAIR & SON'S MERCHANT NAVY BOILED LONG FLAX RELIANCE CROWN TARPAULIN ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO. Sole Agents. 1674]

**S**INGON & CO.

IRON STEEL, METAL and HARDWARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers' Pig Iron and Foundry Coke Importers. General Storekeepers and Shipchandlers. Nos. 35 & 37, HING LOONG STREET, (2nd Street, west of Central Market) Telephone No. 515. [533]

AUTOMATIC BROWNING POCKET PISTOLS.

CALIBRE 7.65 m.m. With CHAMBER for 8 CARTRIDGES FIRING 8 SHOTS in 2 SECONDS. SIEMSEN & CO. Hongkong, 6th March, 1907. [47]

NEW CARTRIDGES.

**B**Y popular English Manufacturers. It all Bores and Sizes. SMOKELESS POWDERS and CHILLED SHOTS. From No. 10 to SSSG. at \$5, 57 and 37.50 per 100, SPORTING REQUISITES and AIR GUNS in Variety. Inspection Invited.

WM. SCHMIDT & CO. Hongkong, 26th October, 1906. [623]

## INTIMATIONS

## NOTICE.

**W**E HAVE THIS Day authorized MR. JOHANNES EMIL MEYER to sign our Firm for Procuration. GARRELS, BOERNER & CO. Hongkong, 1st July, 1909. [914]

## MAGISTRACY.

**I**T IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that a MEETING of His MAJESTY'S JUSTICES of the PEACE for the Colony will be held at the MAGISTRACY, at 2.15 P.M. on MONDAY, the 12th JULY, 1909, for the purpose of considering the following application under the Liquor Licences Ordinances, 8 of 1898, and 8 of 1908, viz.:—From one B. H. WHITAKER for a licence to sell by retail intoxicating liquors (except Chinese Wine and Spirits) in the houses and apartments thereto belonging known as No. 1, Queen's Road East, under the name of the "VICTORIA HOTEL" in exchange for and on surrendering the licence now held by the applicant in respect of the premises known as "THE PRAYA EAST HOTEL".

## F. A. HAZELAND.

## Police Magistrate.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1909. [924]

## NAVY CONTRACT.

**T**ENDERS are invited for the Supply of LABOUR and JUNKS in connection with the COALING of H.M. Ships, etc., at Hongkong for a period of 12 months from the 1st August, 1909.

Forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the NAVAL STORE OFFICER, H.M. Naval Yard, Hongkong, and should be returned not later than NOON, on 16th JULY, 1909.

A deposit of One Hundred Dollars will be required from persons tendering. This will be returned in the event of non-acceptance of tender.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1909. [919]

## E. 2000 R.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

**I**T IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that applications are invited from Europeans for the post of 3rd INTERPRETER at the SUPREME COURT. Salary commencing at \$950, but should applicant's qualifications justify it, a salary of \$1,650 may be given.

A knowledge of Cantonese is essential, and preference will be given to candidates who have a knowledge of a second Chinese dialect. Applications must be under 35 years of age. Applications accompanied by testimonials should be sent to the Registrar General before the 31st OCTOBER, 1909.

## A. M. THOMSON,

## Colonial Secretary.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1909. [930]

## WANTED.

**A** COMPRADEIRO for a well known Local Firm of Export and Import Merchants. Good Salary and Commission given to a Competent Man. Security required. Apply in writing, with credentials and stating qualifications, to— GOLDRING, BABLOW and MORELL, Solicitors, 10, Queen's Road Central. Hongkong, 6th July, 1909. [931]

## THE DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

## SALTED AUSTRALIAN

## PIGS'

## TROTTERS.

## 96 CENTS A DOZEN.

## PUBLIC COMPANY

## CANTON LAND COMPANY, LIMITED.

## LOST SHARES CERTIFICATES.

## 1. ANTHONY BABBINGTON—

Script No. 77 51/60 10

73 61/70 10

79 11/80 10

80 61/90 10

40

## 2. ORBURY EWENS—

Script No. 81 151/160 10

## 3. FUND SHU SAU—

Script No. 83 182/190 9

84 191/200 10

85 201/210 10

29

## 4. ALEXANDER GEORGE GRANT

GOORDON—

Script No. 86 246/255 10

## 5. ELIASER SILAS KELLY—

Script No. 87 311/320 10

88 321/330 10

90 341/350 10

91 351/360 10

40

## 129 Shares.

## SHEWAN, TOMES &amp; CO.

General Managers.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1909. [918]

## INSURANCE

## NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

## TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1907

\$18,114,624.

## Authorised Capital ... 23,000,000

Subscribed Capital ... 2,750,000

Paid-up Capital ... 687,500 0 0

II. Fire Funds ... 3,065,374 15 7

## The Undersigned AGENTS for the above Company are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1909. [908]

## GODOWNS, Nos. 95, 96 and 97, PRAYA EAST.

Apply— CHATER & MODY.

Victoria Building.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1909. [908]

## TO LET.

## A HOUSE in Wong Nei Chong Road.

## A HOUSE in RYPON TERRACE.

## OFFICES TO LET, No. 2, Connaught Road, 3rd Floor.

No. 3, CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.

## No. 10, DES VIEUX ROAD CENTRAL.

at 2nd Floor.

## OFFICES in YORK BUILDING.

GODOWNS in PRAYA EAST, BLUE BUILDINGS and No. 16B, DES VIEUX ROAD

next to the HONGKONG HOTEL.

FLATS in MONTON TERRACE.

## APPLY TO—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1909. [917]

## TO LET.

## N. 1A, WYNDHAM STREET, suitable

for SHOP and OFFICE, etc., lately occupied by WEISMANN, LTD., for Fifteen Rooms.

Apply to— KEE SANG FAT & CO.

Opposite General Post Office.

Hongkong, 21st June, 1909. [907]

## STORAGE.

FOR COAL, TIMBER, &c.

## TO LET.

## A TACK &amp; CO..

## FURNITURE &amp; PHOTO GOODS STORE,

26, DES VIEUX ROAD, CENTRAL.

## DEALERS IN

LADIES' & GENT'S BOOTS & SHOES,

UMBRELLAS, &c., &c.

Cameras fitted with

"ZEISS," "GOBLZ," "ROSS" & "ALDIS"

Lenses.

## DEVELOPING AND PRINTING

A SPECIALTY.

Hongkong, 24th April, 1909. [917]

## TO LET.

## NO. 6, OBSERVATORY VILLAS,

Kowloon. Five-Roomed House; Electric

Lights and Tennis Court.

“BHANEE BUNGALOW” Kowloon. A

Small Garden attached. Moderate Rental.

Apply to— ARRATOON V. APCAR & CO.

14, Des Vieux Road.

Hongkong, 3rd March, 1909. [909]

## TO LET.

## NO. 10, KENNEDY ROAD; Electric

Light installed.

Apply to— N. S.

Care of "Daily Press" Office.

Hongkong, 28th June, 1909. [901]

## INTIMATIONS

E. R.  
COLONIAL SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT

## HONGKONG OPIUM FARM.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that  
SEALLED TENDERS will be received at the COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Hongkong, till NOON on TUESDAY, the 31st day of AUGUST, 1903, for the purchase of the privileges known as the Opium Farm established under "The Prepared Opium Ordinances, 1891-1903" that is to say, the sole privilege of preparing Opium and of Selling, within the Colony (including the New Territories) Opium so prepared inclusive of the privilege of collecting dross and of preparing and dealing in Dross Opium, for the term hereinafter expressed, in conformity with and subject to the Ordinances in that behalf provided, and to the following conditions and stipulations:

1. That the said monthly sum of \$8 shall, during the said term, be paid regularly in advance to the Colonial Treasurer and without demand on the first day of each calendar month, the first of such payments being made on the 1st day of March, 1903.
2. That the Grantee shall have no Raw Opium in possession except what is reported through the Imports and Exports Office; and, unless the special permission of the Governor to exceed that amount is obtained, shall not draw more than nine hundred chests of Raw Opium in each completed year of the Farm; and that if any prepared opium is imported into the Colony by the Grantee an equivalent deduction shall be made in the number of chests of Raw Opium drawn by the Grantee.
3. That the Grantee shall not part with any Opium in the raw state either by sale or otherwise, but only prepared Opium fit for smoking.
4. That the Grantee shall not grant to any person any licence to boil or prepare Opium.
5. That the Grantee shall have only one establishment for boiling and preparing Opium; such establishment to be approved by the Governor.
6. That the Governor shall be at liberty at any time to depute such person or persons as he may think fit to supervise the boiling and preparation of Opium in the boiling establishment.
7. That the Grantee shall not have loose Opium (as defined by the Raw Opium Ordinance, 1887), elsewhere than in his boiling establishment, and shall not have in his possession or under his control any Raw Opium other than that covered by a removal permit authorizing the conveyance of such Raw Opium to such establishment.
8. That the breach of any of the provisions of the Raw Opium Ordinance, 1887, or of the Prepared Opium Ordinances, 1891-1903, or of any rules or regulations made thereunder or of any of the above conditions or stipulations shall involve the liability to a forfeiture of the grant and of the security deposited with the Colonial Treasurer.
9. Such deposit must be completed not later than NOON on the 30th day of AUGUST, 1903. All deposits will be returned to unsuccessful tenderers.
10. The tender must state the monthly sum offered for the Farm as rent.
11. The Government does not bind itself to accept the highest or any tender.
12. The successful tenderer shall before the 1st day of January, 1910, deposit with the Treasurer approved security, either money or title deeds, to the value of three months' rent of the Farm for the due performance of the conditions on which the privilege is granted and of the stipulations or agreement in respect thereof, and the security previously deposited with the Treasurer on the tender being received will be retained until such successful tenderer shall have deposited such security. Particulars of the Security offered must be submitted to the Treasurer before the 1st day of November, 1903, for the approval of the Government, and the security shall be in such form as the Treasurer may require. Title deeds of land in any British Territory may be submitted for approval.
13. The Governor-in-Council will execute to the accepted tenderer a Grant in the form, or as near thereto as may be, hereinbefore set out, as soon as the security has been completed to the satisfaction of the Governor-in-Council, and the Grantee shall sign a counterpart of such Grant.
14. During the continuance of the privileges the successful tenderer shall be entitled to the use of a trade mark to be approved by the Governor-in-Council on all Opium prepared by him.

## CONDITIONS TO BE FULFILLED BY THE GRANTEE OF THE OPIUM FARM, AND THE BREACH OF WHICH WILL INVOLVE LIABILITY TO THE FORFEITURE OF THE GRANT AND OF THE SECURITY DEPOSITED WITH THE TREASURER.

- (1) To pay the monthly sum fitfully, in advance, from the 1st day of March, 1910, on the first day of each month.
- (2) To have no Raw Opium in possession except what is reported through the Imports and Exports Office; and, unless the special permission of the Governor to exceed that amount is obtained, to draw not more than 900 chests of Raw Opium in each completed year of the Farm; if any Prepared Opium is imported into the Colony by the Farmer an equivalent deduction must be made in the number of chests of Raw Opium drawn by him.
- (3) Not to part with any Opium in the raw state either by sale or otherwise, but only Prepared Opium fit for smoking.
- (4) Not to grant to any person any licence to boil or prepare Opium.
- (5) To have one establishment only for boiling; such establishment to be approved by the Governor.
- (6) Not to have loose Opium (as defined by the Raw Opium Ordinance, 1887), elsewhere than in his boiling establishment, or any Raw Opium other than that covered by removal permit.
- (7) To observe, perform and keep the provisions of the Raw Opium Ordinance, 1887, and of the Prepared Opium Ordinances, 1891-1903.

## FORM OF GRANT.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME I  
Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Hongkong and its Dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same, in Executive Council send Greeting:

WHEREAS, by the Prepared Opium Ordinances, 1891-1903, it is enacted amongst other things, that the Governor-in-Council may grant, in the manner provided by the said Ordinances, to any person, for such considerations and upon such conditions and for such periods and in such form as, from time to time, may be determined by the Governor-in-Council, the sole privilege of preparing Opium, and of selling, within the Colony, Opium so prepared, inclusive of the privilege of collecting dross and of preparing and dealing in Dross Opium; AND that the accepted bidder for, or the grantee of, such privileges, before he shall become entitled to the benefit thereof, shall give such security as the Governor-in-Council may require for the due performance of the conditions of such privilege and of his stipulations or agreement in respect thereof; AND WHEREAS the Governor-in-Council has accordingly agreed to grant to (hereinafter referred to as the Grantee) the privileges hereinbefore mentioned, and known as the Opium Farm, established under the said Prepared Opium Ordinances, 1891-1903, for the term of three years from the 1st day of March, 1910 (inclusive), for the monthly sum of £ on the conditions herein contained: AND WHEREAS the Grantee has given the prescribed security for such grant to the satisfaction of the Governor-in-Council.

KNOW YE, therefore, that in pursuance of the said agreement and in consideration of the premises and of the payment by the Grantee of the monthly sum of £ on the first day of each month, in advance, during the term hereby granted, and in pursuance of the said Ordinances,

I, THE SAID GOVERNOR, by and with the advice of the said Executive Council, have given and granted and by these presents (the form whereof has been determined by me in Council) under the seal of the said Colony for myself and my successors to the Government of the same, DO GIVE AND GRANT unto the Grantee, his executors and administrators, the sole privilege of preparing Opium and of selling within the said Colony (including the New Territories) Opium so prepared inclusive of the privilege of collecting dross, and of preparing and dealing in Dross Opium, for and during the term hereinafter expressed, in conformity with and subject to the Ordinances in that behalf provided, and to the following conditions and stipulations:

1. That the said monthly sum of £ shall, during the said term, be paid regularly in advance to the Colonial Treasurer and without demand on the first day of each calendar month, the first of such payments being made on the 1st day of March, 1910.
2. That the Grantee shall have no Raw Opium in possession except what is reported through the Imports and Exports Office; and, unless the special permission of the Governor to exceed that amount is obtained, shall not draw more than nine hundred chests of Raw Opium in each completed year of the Farm; and that if any prepared opium is imported into the Colony by the Grantee an equivalent deduction shall be made in the number of chests of Raw Opium drawn by the Grantee.
3. That the Grantee shall not part with any Opium in the raw state either by sale or otherwise, but only prepared Opium fit for smoking.
4. That the Grantee shall not grant to any person any licence to boil or prepare Opium.
5. That the Grantee shall have only one establishment for boiling and preparing Opium; such establishment to be approved by the Governor.
6. That the Governor shall be at liberty at any time to depute such person or persons as he may think fit to supervise the boiling and preparation of Opium in the boiling establishment.
7. That the Grantee shall not have loose Opium (as defined by the Raw Opium Ordinance, 1887), elsewhere than in his boiling establishment, and shall not have in his possession or under his control any Raw Opium other than that covered by a removal permit authorizing the conveyance of such Raw Opium to such establishment.
8. That the breach of any of the provisions of the Raw Opium Ordinance, 1887, or of the Prepared Opium Ordinances, 1891-1903, or of any rules or regulations made thereunder or of any of the above conditions or stipulations shall involve the liability to a forfeiture of the grant and of the security deposited with the Colonial Treasurer.

AND so as that the Grantee, his executors, and administrators, subject to such conditions and stipulations, shall and lawfully may have and enjoy the whole profit, benefit, commodity, and advantage from time to time, during the said term, coming, growing, occurring and arising by reason of the said privileges, TO HAVE, HOLD, USE, EXERCISE, AND ENJOY the premises hereby granted, subject as aforesaid, together with the power to grant licences as in the said Ordinances provided, subject to such conditions as shall from time to time be approved by the Governor-in-Council, and all other powers incident to the said privileges, and all benefit and advantage of the said Ordinances and conditions or any of them, unto the Grantee, his executors, and administrators, for during and unto the full end and term of three whole years commencing with the First day of March, 1910: PROVIDED always and these presents are upon this express condition, that it, at any time during the said term hereby granted, the Grantee, his executors, or administrators, shall not, upon his or their part or behalf, pay the said monthly rent to the time appointed of shall fail to observe, perform, and keep any of the said conditions and stipulations; or any of the provision of these presents, or of the said Ordinances or any of them, than and in any other of the said cases it shall be lawful for the Governor-in-Council to cancel these presents, and in such case the same shall forthwith cease, determine and be utterly void, save as hereinbefore provided: PROVIDED always, and it is hereby expressly declared, that the said executors, or administrators, shall be and remain liable to make good to the Governor all losses and expenses incurred by reason of such default in payment or by reason of the non-observance or non-performance of any of the said conditions and stipulations or any of the provisions of these presents or of the said Ordinances, or by reason of any re-sale or regrant of the said privileges which the Governor-in-Council may thereupon make.

PROVIDED always that in the event of the exportation of Raw Opium from India being so restricted during the term hereby granted, as in the opinion of the Governor-in-Council seriously to affect the business of the Grantee, the onus of proof whereby shall rest on the Grantee, the Governor-in-Council upon the application of the Grantee, may reduce the rent payable under the Grant to such an extent or may modify the terms of this Grant in such other manner as to the Governor-in-Council may seem equitable.

PROVIDED also that in the event of the exportation of Raw Opium from India being prohibited during the term hereby granted, and the Grantee not being able to procure sufficient opium for the Grantee may give notice to the Governor-in-Council of his desire to surrender this Grant, and if in the opinion of the Governor-in-Council such prohibition seriously affects the business of the Grantee, the onus of proof whereby shall rest on the Grantee, the Governor-in-Council may thereupon, or so soon thereafter as he may deem desirable cancel the same. Nothing in the two preceding provisos is to be taken to mean that an alteration in the quantity of opium exported from India is to be accepted as prima facie evidence that the Farmer is entitled to a reduction of rent or to a modification of the terms of this Grant.

IN WITNESS whereof, I, THE SAID GOVERNOR, have set my Hand and the said seal to the said Colony to these presents on the day of 1903.

Hongkong, 5th July, 1903.

## LUXURIOUS LAZINESS.

## THE SUCCESS OF LADIES' CLUBS IN LONDON.

Mrs. Hugh Adams writing on the subject says—

It has long been a matter of conjecture what it is that makes "ladies" clubs in London so universally successful, while in the provinces they have met with a reception that can be equated little short of sheer failure.

According to all theories the opposite should have been the case, for whereas the London woman is so over fond of declaring that she is so rushed to death and that she has never one minute to call her own from one week's end to another, her provincial sister is commonly supposed to find time hang so heavily that club life might reasonably be supposed to come as a boon and a blessing to occupy her leisure hours.

But contrary to all such suppositions, feminine clubland, which ten years ago was a *terre incognita*, and to day has become one of the most fashionable rendezvous of the metropolis, is not supported by all classes, from the woman worker to the social trumper, but it has steadily extended its area until it now branches out in all directions of London.

For the day is long past when such feminine fastnesses were spoken of with bated breath or laughed to scorn. Nowadays every other woman one meets with in town regards a club as a necessity of everyday existence, and every whit as useful in its own way as her own home.

Indeed, a club seems far more essential to the happiness and convenience of the modern woman than it is to the modern man. For since women have become home-shy, and spend all the time they can outside their domestic habitations, which are given over to the tyranny of a staff of servants, one and all alike are beginning to feel that they must have some place to retire to and to rest between the rush of their social engagements.

Moreover, the average London woman has developed a craze for luxury which plays no small part in contributing to the success of feminine clubland.

For the luxury of the Londoner takes the form of an insatiable craving for comfort at any price, which generally means exacting her own personal comfort at the expense of everything else. The result is that life in the metropolis to-day is reduced to one long series of saving of trouble and piling up of all those many conveniences which are supposed to contribute to human well-being.

For nowadays everything that does not come directly under the heading of luxury is counted as hardship by the average London woman, who knows no happy medium, and who will have nothing to do with discomfort in any shape or form.

The more idea of having to walk a mile, as her country cousin does without any possible means of locomotion to her destination, is a nuisance which she cannot bring herself to contemplate. Indeed, so dependent is the average London woman upon the conveyances of the metropolis provides that if she wishes to go from one end of Regent Street to the other she covers the distance by motor bus or by cab, while more than half her time is spent in trains and tubes in order to save the trouble of walking more than a yard or so at a time.

For it is second nature to Cockney-bred femininity never to walk when it can ride, never to attempt anything approaching physical fatigue, and studiously to ignore any inconvenience that may overshadow its path.

When "Punch" utters his famous dictum that "women were pre-eminently unclubbable," he reckoned without this growing love of comfort which has spread through all classes of society. It is this love of ease and comfort, this love of luxury, which makes the London woman so clubbable.

For London, at once so vast yet so compact, so scattered yet so clique, so sociable yet so exclusive, demands these oasis in its dreary wilderness, where smart femininity may find the luxury it incessantly requires.

Club life, besides providing a haven of rest, also affords a rendezvous where the frivolous of life may see and be seen, may entertain and be entertained, when they may prefer to retire to solitude or blossom forth to find social intercourse according to their individual requirements.

For the success of clubland owes much to the fact that it supplies much that the average London woman imagines she stands in such a need of.

It is, in short, a monument to the luxury of the feminine Londoner, and it has helped to make life as easy from a woman's point of view, that a French critic, writing recently upon the subject, declares that since the growth of ladies' clubs, London offers women more ease and luxury than any other capital in Europe.

GOVERNMENT SERVANTS AND THE PRESS.

## SIR HENRY BRACKENBURY'S VIEWS.

We all know that "writing for the papers" is held to be a serious offence in officials, and that it is sternly repressed by higher authority. Indeed, it is held that in some cases connection with the press has militated against the advancement of some officials. As a matter of fact, however, notwithstanding the official ban against "writing for the papers," a large number of Government servants do that which they ought not to do; but of course this is done "sub rosa," says the Englishman. "We, however, fail to see any objection to officials giving expression to their views upon current topics of the day so long as they do not give away what are held to be State secrets. That a connection with the press does not always retard the advancement of officials is testified by General Sir Henry Brackenbury, who will be remembered in India as Military Member of Council, 1891 to 1896. In his reminiscences in "Blackwood's Magazine," Sir Henry Brackenbury, who is now 72 years of age, ascribes his advancement in great measure to his connection with the press. He says: "To my employment on my spare time, which has been sketched in these papers, I attribute to a great extent whatever measure of success I had in my profession. It is not merely that to my pen I owed the means which enabled me to keep my head above water, to buy books to travel, and to study theatres of campaigns and battles, and the administration of foreign armies. Writing for the press compelled constant observation and constant work, preventing the brain from rusting. It brought me into contact with superior minds. It was my studies for this outside work that enabled me to take up the Professorship of Military History. It was my work for the press that brought about that connection with the Red Cross Society, which gave me my first insight into administration. It was this and my work as a lecturer, outside my professional duties, which brought me under the notice of Sir Garnet Wolseley, and so gave me my first employment as a staff officer in the field. My experience is, that the knowledge that through the press one could communicate thoughts and ideas to a wider circle than could be reached in any other way, was the stimulus needed to turn toil into pleasure." And there was the feeling that one was honorably accumulating knowledge that would be of value if opportunity should offer to turn it to account in war."

The experience is, that the knowledge that through the press one could communicate thoughts and ideas to a wider circle than could be reached in any other way, was the stimulus needed to turn toil into pleasure. And there was the feeling that one was honorably accumulating knowledge that would be of value if opportunity should offer to turn it to account in war."

The P.M. str. "Prinz Regent Luitpold," which left here on the 1st instant at 10 a.m., arrived at Singapore on the 6th instant at 6 p.m.

The C.P.R. str. "Empress of China" arrived Shanghai at 2 a.m. on the 6th instant, and left again at 9 p.m. same day for Nagasaki, where she is due to arrive at 6 a.m. to-morrow.

GOLD MEDAL,  
St. Louis, 1904.

DOSE.—A Wineglassful in the morning before Breakfast.

[607-2]

## JAPANESE POLICY IN MANCHURIA.

## THE FA-KU-MENN RAILWAY.

The following letter has appeared in *The Times*:

Sir—As the British firm referred to, we trust that you will extend to us the courtesy of your column for the following letter in reply to your Special Correspondent's article.

A careful perusal of the lengthy article from your "Special Correspondent," published in our issue of the 2nd of June, reveals the fact that the whole Japanese argument in support of her veto is based on the competitive character of the proposed Fa-ku-menn Railway.

The particular clause in the Protocol which Japan relies upon to uphold her veto refers most specifically to competitive lines, and unless the injurious nature of the proposed line can be substantiated, the very foundations of the Japanese contention fall to the ground.

In your leader on your "Special Correspondent's" article you admit that the balance of evidence is against the Japanese if the proposed line is not extended to Tsitsihar. It would be more correct to say that the whole of the evidence is against Japan's contention.

Surly it is only reasonable that the question at issue should under such circumstances be referred to arbitration, not necessarily to The Hague, but to some independent arbitrator.

The remainder of your "Special Correspondent's" message can carry little or no weight in extenuation of Japan's veto with those who have knowledge of her policy in Manchuria.

As regards the extreme anxiety of Japanese Ministers and the Japanese Court to show their friendship to British interests, this can probably be attributed to a desire to facilitate negotiations leading up to the conversion of Japan's external loans, in which it is hoped British investors will take an important part. This policy is clearly nothing but a diplomatic move of more than ordinary profundity.

Not long ago the chairman of the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company, addressing his shareholders, said that British shipping trade to the Far East and the Yangtze was being driven out of the market by the extraordinary bonuses paid by the Japanese Government to Japanese steamship lines. These bonuses are doubtless included in the allocation of money derived from British loans.

Japan's present attitude in Manchuria has clearly demonstrated her intention of preventing railway development in that province, and further, we are in a position to state that Japan has notified China that she will not permit any development of Mongolia by means of railways connected with the Chinese Northern Railway system. In other words, in order to protect the South Manchurian Railway, territory many thousands of square miles in extent is to be debarraged by railway construction.

The alternative proposals made by Japan could not possibly be accepted by China, in that, apart from the economic and commercial disadvantages, which are great, it would mean rendering further large areas to Japanese political control. A slight knowledge of the present position in Manchuria makes it impossible to credit Japan with any bona fide intention of solving the dispute by means of these alternative proposals.

You have from time to time published from "your own Correspondent" in Peking, whose knowledge of Chinese affairs is of world-wide scope, information and editorial comments so diametrically opposed to the views now expressed that we venture to request you to refer to these articles and your leaders therein and further to re-examine the mass of evidence which we have furnished you.

We have grounds for stating that, had it not been for the opposition of Japanese interests, we had more than a good chance of obtaining (as British contractors) the construction of the Canton-Hankow Railway before the Germans came in and obtained that extraordinary position which they now hold in the Yangtze Valley—a sphere of influence which has been held up to the British public for many years as being ascendant to them and as a set-off to the German sphere in Shantung.

We trust that you will in justice to ourselves publish this letter and draw attention to our views, which we feel sure will receive qualified endorsement from all those whose knowledge entitles them to judge.

We are Sir, your obedient servants

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

BINGO MARU, Japanese str., 3,873, A. Christianen, 5th July, Shanghai 2nd July, General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
CHOWYA, German str., 1,055, F. Schmitz, 6th July—Bangkok 29th June and Swatow 5th July, Rice and Timber—N. D. L.  
CLAN, British str., 2,310, V. E. McDonnell, 6th July—Singapore 29th June, Kerosine—Asiatic Petroleum Co.  
HAINAN, British str., 636, J. W. Evans, 6th July—Swatow 5th July, General—Douglas, Lapraik & Co.  
KUEICHOW, British str., 1,215, Brown, 6th July—Tientsin 26th June, General—Butterfield & Swire.  
KUMANO MARU, Japanese str., 3,147, M. Winckler, 6th July—Yokohama 26th June, General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
LAISAWA, British str., 2,460, F. Wheeler, 6th July—Calcutta via Singapore 30th June, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
MEEFOO, Chinese str., 6th July—Canton.  
TJINNAI, Dutch str., 2,500, J. N. Bouman, 6th July—Swatow 5th July, General—Java-China Japan Lijn.

CLEARANCES  
AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.

Zugho, German str., for Swatow.  
Clan, British str., for Woosung.  
Phranay, German str., for Melchow.  
Scardio, German str., for Singapore.  
Soochi Maru, Jap. str., for Swatow.

## DEPARTURES.

6th July.  
CHIYUEN, Chinese str., for Canton.  
DRUFAR, Norwegian str., for Bangkok.  
FOOKSANG, British str., for Singapore.  
FREYA, Norwegian str., for Haiphong.  
HAITAN, British str., for Swatow.  
HALVARA, Norwegian str., for Hoilow.  
KRISBERG, German str., for Pakhol.  
MANDASAN MARU, Japanese str., for Miike.  
TANGO MARU, Japanese str., for Koshing.  
TOUANE, French str., for Europe &c.  
YATSHING, British str., for Foochow.  
YINGCHOW, British str., for Canton.

## SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British str. *Laiyuan* reports: On the 2nd inst., 2nd day out encountered sudden change of weather in lat. 7 degrees N 105 degrees E, heavy rain, squalls and lightning, with heavy hoist sea lasting for twelve hours, fine clear weather the rest of the trip.

## VESSELS IN DOCK.

July 6th.  
ABERDEEN DOCK.—  
KOWLOON DOCK—Hailan, H.M.S. Handy,  
Harpoing, Forwards, Hainan.  
HARBOUR DOCK—Secta.

TAIKOO DOCK—Maple Leaf, Hangchow,  
Chihua, Phranay, Simongan, Yochow.

## VESSELS PASSED ANJER.

June 16, Dutch str. Molang, Bakker, from Rotterdam for Batavia.  
June 16, British str. Alcanda, Smith, April 19, from New York for Samarai.  
June 18, Dutch str. Madura, de Wij, from Amsterdam for Batavia.  
June 19, British str. Islander, Deans, from Christmas Island for Singapore.  
June 20, British str. Kitchalltan, from East.  
June 22, British str. Anchises, Bevan, May 6, from Amsterdam for Batavia.  
June 22, British str. Seadla, from Colombo for Sourabaya.  
June 23, British str. Elgin, J. G. Potts, April 26, from Newport for Hongkong.  
June 23, German str. Thuringen, Riegen, June 23, from Batavia for Paday.

## VESSELS ON THE BERTH

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA  
(Florio and Rubattino United Companies.)

STEAM FOR BOMBAY  
VIA SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

Having connection with Company's Mail Steamers to PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, LEGHORN and GENOA, also VENICE and TRIESTE, all MEDITERRANEAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANTINE and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS up to CALLAO. (Taking cargo at through rates to PERSIAN GULF and BAGDAD, also BARCELONA, VALENZA, ALICANTE, ALMERIA and MALAGA.)

## THE Steamship

"CAPRI." Captain Dini, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 10th inst., at NOON.  
For further particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply to CARLOWITZ & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1909. [4]

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.  
FOR MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP.

## THE Steamship

"CARDIGANSHIRE." Captain W. O. Tyers, will be despatched as above on or about the 12th July.  
For Freight apply to JARDINE, MATTHESON & Co., LTD., Agents.  
Hongkong, 24th June, 1909. [84]

HONGKONG—BOSTON—NEW YORK.



AMERICAN ASIATIC STEAMSHIP CO.  
FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK VIA  
PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.  
(With Liberty to call at the Malabar Coast.)

S.S. "ST. PATRICK" About 13th July.  
For Freight and further information apply to SHEWWAN TOMES & CO., General Agents.  
Hongkong, 3rd June, 1909. [85]

## VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "L", nearest Hongkong "H" midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "M", and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "K.W." together with the number denoting the section.

## SECTIONS.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAMES	FLAG & B&W	BERTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON & VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL...	ASSATE ...	Brit. str.	—	O. Jones, E.N.E.	P. & O. S. N. Co. ....	On 10th inst., at Noon.
LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	SIMLA ...	Brit. str.	—	C. D. Goldsmith, E.N.E.	P. & O. S. N. Co. ....	About 14th inst.
ROTTERDAM, MARSEILLES & HAMBURG &c.	SEGURA ...	Brit. str.	k. w.	Hayes ...	JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO., LTD.	About 20th inst.
ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG, &c.	ISTRIA ...	Ger. str.	k. w.	Müller ...	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINIE ...	On 20th inst.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP...	SAMBIA ...	Ger. str.	k. w.	Jäger ...	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINIE ...	On 20th inst.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP...	BRASILLA ...	Swed. str.	k. w.	Sachs ...	MELCHERS & CO. ....	Middle of July.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP...	SEGOVIA ...	Ger. str.	k. w.	Peter ...	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINIE ...	On 4th Aug.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP...	CARDIGANSHIRE ...	Brit. str.	—	W. O. Tyers ...	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINIE ...	On 20th Aug.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP...	ARMAND BEHIC ...	Fr. str.	—	Lafont ...	JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO. LTD.	Midnight of July.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP...	KAWACHI MARU ...	Jap. str.	—	H. Petersen ...	MESSEAGERIES MARITIMES ...	On 21st inst., at D'light
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP...	AMERICA MARU ...	Jap. str.	—	F. L. Sommer ...	NIPON YUSEN KAISHA ...	About 28th inst.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP...	FORCIA ...	Ger. str.	—	J. Randermann ...	TOYO KIENNS KAISHA ...	On 30th Aug., at Noon.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP...	ST. PATRICK ...	Brit. str.	—	D. Giurgevich ...	MELCHERS & CO. ....	On 14th inst., at Noon.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP...	WELSH PRINCE ...	Brit. str.	—	...	SANDER, WIELER & CO. ....	About 27th inst.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP...	MONTBAGL ...	Brit. str.	—	...	SHEWAN TOMES & CO. ....	On 13th inst.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP...	EMPEROR OF INDIA ...	Brit. str.	—	...	ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO. ....	On 14th inst., at Noon.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP...	AKI MARU ...	Jap. str.	—	...	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO. ....	On 24th inst., at 6 P.M.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP...	KUMANO MARU ...	Jap. str.	—	...	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA ...	On 31st Inst.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP...	TAIUAN MARU ...	Jap. str.	—	...	NIPON YUSEN KAISHA ...	On 20th inst., at 4 P.M.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP...	EASTERN ...	Brit. str.	—	...	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE ...	On 29th inst.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP...	YAWATA MARU ...	Jap. str.	—	...	GIBBS, LIVINGSTON & CO. ....	On 19th inst., at 4 P.M.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP...	CHUNSHAN ...	Brit. str.	—	...	McARTHUR ...	On 21st inst., at Noon.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP...	HINSANG ...	Brit. str.	—	...	NIFFON YUSEN KAISHA ...	On 28th Aug., at Noon.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP...	TAMBA MARU ...	Jap. str.	—	...	NIFFON YUSEN KAISHA ...	On 14th inst., at Noon.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP...	ATUTA MARU ...	Jap. str.	—	...	NIFFON YUSEN KAISHA ...	On 24th inst., at 4 P.M.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP...	KUICHOOW ...	Brit. str.	—	...	NIFFON YUSEN KAISHA ...	On 29th inst.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP...	NANCHANG ...	Brit. str.	—	...	NIFFON YUSEN KAISHA ...	On 15th inst.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP...	CHIPEHNG ...	Freight.	—	...	NIFFON YUSEN KAISHA ...	On 16th inst.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP...	CALEDONIEN ...	Jap. str.	—	...	NIFFON YUSEN KAISHA ...	On 17th inst.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP...	CHOGHUN MARU ...	Brit. str.	—	...	NIFFON YUSEN KAISHA ...	On 18th inst.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP...	YINGCHOW ...	Brit. str.	—	...	NIFFON YUSEN KAISHA ...	On 19th inst.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP...	DELTA ...	Brit. str.	—	...	NIFFON YUSEN KAISHA ...	On 20th inst.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP...	CHENAN ...	Brit. str.	—	...	NIFFON YUSEN KAISHA ...	On 21st inst.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP...	CHOTSANG ...	Brit. str.	—	...	NIFFON YUSEN KAISHA ...	On 22nd inst.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP...	ANDALUSIA ...	Brit. str.	—	...	NIFFON YUSEN KAISHA ...	On 23rd inst.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP...	PRINZ LUDWIG ...	Brit. str.	—	...	NIFFON YUSEN KAISHA ...	On 24th inst.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP...	BOMBAY MARU ...	Brit. str.	—	...	NIFFON YUSEN KAISHA ...	On 25th inst.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP...	ANHUI ...	Brit. str.	—	...	NIFFON YUSEN KAISHA ...	On 26th inst.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP...	SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHEW ...	Brit. str.	—	...	NIFFON YUSEN KAISHA ...	On 27th inst.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP...	SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA ...	Brit. str.	—	...	NIFFON YUSEN KAISHA ...	On 28th inst.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP...	SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA ...	Brit. str.	—	...	NIFFON YUSEN KAISHA ...	On 29th inst.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP...	SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE ...	Brit. str.	—	...	NIFFON YUSEN KAISHA ...	On 30th inst.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP...	SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA ...	Brit. str.	—	...	NIFFON YUSEN KAISHA ...	On 31st inst.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP...	SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE ...	Brit. str.	—	...	NIFFON YUSEN KAISHA ...	On 1st inst.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP...	SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE ...	Brit. str.	—	...	NIFFON YUSEN KAISHA ...	On 2nd inst.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP...	SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE ...	Brit. str.	—	...	NIFFON YUSEN KAISHA ...	On 3rd inst.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP...	SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE ...	Brit. str.	—	...	NIFFON YUSEN KAISHA ...	On 4th inst.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP...	SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE ...	Brit. str.	—	...	NIFFON YUSEN KAISHA ...	On 5th inst.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP...	SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE ...	Brit. str.	—	...	NIFFON YUSEN KAISHA ...	On 6th inst.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP...	SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE ...	Brit. str.	—	...	NIFFON YUSEN KAISHA ...	On 7th inst.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP...	SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE ...	Brit. str.	—	...	NIFFON YUSEN KAISHA ...	On 8th inst.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP...	SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE ...	Brit. str.	—	...	NIFFON YUSEN KAISHA ...	On 9th inst.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP...	SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE ...	Brit. str.	—	...	NIFFON YUSEN KAISHA ...	On 10th inst.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP...	SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE ...	Brit. str.	—	...	NIFFON YUSEN KAISHA ...	On 11th inst.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP...	SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE ...	Brit. str.	—	...	NIFFON YUSEN KAISHA ...	On 12th inst.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP...	SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE ...	Brit. str.	—	...	NIFFON YUSEN KAISHA ...	On 13th inst.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP...	SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE ...	Brit. str.	—	...	NIFFON YUSEN KAISHA ...	On 14th inst.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP...	SHANG					

**PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL  
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.**

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
SHANGHAI	DELTA Capt. B. W. H. Snow	About 8th July	Freight and Passage.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS	ASSAYE Capt. O. Jones, E.N.R.	Noon, 10th July	See Special of Call.
LONDON and ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO PORT	SIMLA Capt. C. D. Goldsmith, E.N.R.	About 14th July	Freight and Passage.
SAINTE-MARIE			
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, SYRIA and YOKOHAMA	Capt. D. C. Gregor, E.N.R.	About 16th July	Freight and Passage.

For further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,  
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1909.

**CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.  
SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.**

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
MANILA	"TEAM"	On 7th July, 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"YINGQUHOU"	On 8th July, 4 P.M.
AMOY, MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"KIAFONG"	On 8th July, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	On 11th July, D'light
MANILA	"TAMING"	On 13th July, 3 P.M.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN	"KUEICHOW"	On 13th July, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, CHEFOO and NEWCHENG	"ANHUI"	On 15th July, 4 P.M.
TSINGTAU, CHEFOO and NEWCHENG	"NANCHANG"	On 17th July, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"LINAN"	On 18th July, D'light
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOK-TOWN, CAIENS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY, NEW ZEALAND, ADELAIDE, FREMANTLE and PERTH	"TAIYUAN"	On 19th July, 4 P.M.
DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.		

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

REDUCED FARES. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand, and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA TWIN SCREW STEAMERS &amp; TIENTSIN STEAMERS have superior Passenger accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon.

SHANGHAI LINE. EAST SCHEDULE TWIN SCREW STEAMERS ("ANHUI," "CHENAN," "CHINHUA" and "LINAN") with excellent accommodation, Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—These Steamers Land Passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

FARE, INCLUDING WINES, \$45 SINGLE and \$80 RETURN.

TELEPHONE 36.

For Freight or Passage apply to BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIBB, AGENTS.

Hongkong, 7th July, 1909.

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